

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

April 4

Staff of the Committee on Un-American Activities

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. FRANCIS E. WALTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1962

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following letter sent by me to the Librarian of Congress:

APRIL 4, 1962.

Mr. L. QUINCY MUMFORD,
Librarian of Congress, Library of Congress,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. MUMFORD: The Library of Congress report inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of March 28, 1962, at page 4927, leaves an entirely erroneous impression regarding the staff of the Committee on Un-American Activities, of which I am chairman.

Had you given any consideration to your responsibility in preparing such a statement, you would have ascertained that the staffing of this committee is entirely different from the impression your report gives.

This committee, as you should know, consists of five members of the majority party and four of the minority party, in order that it may function as free from political influence and restraint as our system of government can devise. The positions on the staff of this committee are not held by reason of political preference, and no member of the staff is considered as a "majority employee" or a "minority employee." In order to preserve the absolute freedom of staff action, such political classifications are not made with regard to the members of the staff of this committee.

The true situation relative to the staff of this committee will be briefly stated. Of the 14 key positions on the staff, 7 are occupied by Democrats and 7 by Republicans. Six of these individuals, three being Democrats and three being Republicans, have held positions with this committee for more than 13 years. A more detailed statement of the facts is set forth below:

Richard Arens, Republican, was appointed the first director of the committee during the 84th Congress, and upon his resignation, effective September 1, 1960, Frank S. Tavenner, Jr., Democrat, who has served as counsel for the committee since the 81st Congress, succeeded to the position of director. Gwendolyn Lewis, Republican, was appointed administrative assistant to the director (Arens), in 1957, 85th Congress, and continues to occupy that position. Counsel and cocounsel, both Democrats, were appointed during the 86th Congress. The record clerk, a Republican, was appointed during the 79th Congress. The director of research, a Republican, was appointed during the 85th Congress. The head of the files and reports section, a Democrat, was appointed during the 79th Congress. The head of the editorial staff was appointed during the 84th Congress. Of the investigative staff of six, one, a Republican, was appointed during the 79th Congress; two, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, were appointed during the 80th Congress; a fourth investigator, a Republican, was appointed during the 83d Congress, and of the remaining two, one, a Democrat, was appointed during the 85th Congress, and the other, a Republican, was appointed during the 86th Congress.

I need hardly suggest that you make an appropriate amendment to your report set-

ting forth the facts as given to you in this letter, and that it be given as full publicity as your original report.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS E. WALTER,
Chairman.

Handicapped Industry

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT W. HEMPHILL

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1962

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following editorial from the Lancaster News, Lancaster, S.C., of April 2, 1962:

HANDICAPPED INDUSTRY

J. P. Stevens & Co. announced last Saturday that the Hampton Mills plant at Easthampton, Mass., engaged in the manufacture of cotton textiles, would be shut down. The company's announcement said the action was being taken with deepest reluctance and regret.

The reasons given for the shutdown add up to a simple and forceful summary of the problems of the textile industry in the United States:

"This action on our part," continues the company announcement, "is but another illustration of the simple fact that unless industry can operate under conditions which enable it to make a profit, it cannot continue to furnish jobs to employees or returns to investors and, therefore, cannot continue to exist.

"Hampton Mills has been running at a loss for some time. This closing is also another example of the fact that the American textile industry has been operating under great difficulties and heavy handicaps."

This is not the case of a fugitive cotton mill desiring to move south. Stevens is already an extensive operator in the South. It is simply the case of closing down a plant which is operating at a loss. Factors contributing to this situation undoubtedly include high labor costs in the union-dominated New England area. They also include foreign competition and a dozen years of trading off the industry to win friends and influence diplomacy by the U.S. State Department.

A change has taken place in the past year in respect to cotton textiles in this country. President Kennedy has moved rather substantially to carry out the seven-point program announced May 2, 1961, to assist the industry.

The recent 19-nation agreement permitting a nation to freeze imports of cotton textiles threatening to disrupt domestic markets and offering other controls will become effective October 1.

President Kennedy has also acted to limit shipments of cotton textiles from Hong Kong and seems disposed to do something about the two-price cotton system.

These moves are viewed with satisfaction by the Special Senate Subcommittee To Study the Textile Industry, headed by Senator JOHN O. PASTORE, of Rhode Island, and including Senators NORRIS COTTON, of New Hampshire, and STROM THURMOND, of South Carolina.

In a second supplementary report issued on March 29, the Pastore subcommittee had this to say:

"Much has been accomplished during the past year. And for the first time this subcommittee can issue a report which is optimistic in tone. We wish to commend the members of the Interagency Textile Administrative Committee for a job well done at Geneva. And the hundreds of individuals who have participated in our investigations over the past 4 years must feel a sense of satisfaction in the progress to date. But the problems of the domestic textile industry as a whole have not been solved."

Saturday Classes in Russian

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1962

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, one of the greatest barriers between common understanding among peoples of our country and those of foreign lands is that created by our inability to communicate—to express ourselves so that others may understand our strong desire for peace among all peoples. The Woburn Senior High School foreign language program has undertaken an important project with its Saturday morning classes in Russian which is a voluntary endeavor on the part of the Woburn students. The results of these classes will certainly be fruitful in years ahead when the present generation of high school students become the citizens and leaders of tomorrow. The principal, faculty, and student body of Woburn High School are to be congratulated. Under leave to extend my remarks I include the following account of this project appearing in the Boston Traveler of March 30:

SCHOOL OFFERS SATURDAY CLASSES IN RUSSIAN

A distinctive extension of the Woburn Senior High School foreign language program is the Saturday morning classes in Russian.

This is a completely voluntary endeavor on the part of the students.

The classes were initiated in September of 1960 on an experimental basis through the efforts of Mr. Henry Blake, principal of the Woburn Senior High School, and Mr. Ernest Mazzone, chairman of the foreign language department.

Students eligible to participate in the program have already had experience in one ancient and one modern foreign language.

One of the primary objectives of the course is to instigate a desire within the student to pursue the study of Russian, a language which has been placed among the top 10 in the National Defense Education Act's list of the Nation's most critical languages.

The course itself carries no Carnegie units, but if continued over a 2- or 3-year period will enable the serious student to approach his formal study of the language with greater ease and less distress than is usually encountered by those beginning study of Russian in college.

The results of these pilot classes will enable us to determine the feasibility of offering formal courses in Russian in the regular school curriculum.

Selfish interests distort the Potomac picture, making people believe that only dams provide salvation. Dams on the polluted Potomac would bring shame and disgrace to their proponents. Dams on a Potomac that was not polluted would be bad enough. When the pollution is ended, the need for dams disappears both at River Bend and on the several wilderness tributaries upstream from Washington, D.C.

If we are short of electric power, let's build steamplants and put West Virginians back to work mining coal. It is reckless and irresponsible for selfish groups, who have a dollar to gain, to make their profits through destroying the Potomac. But the lobby is a powerful one. If that lobby is to be defeated, all who love the Potomac for its history, its beauty, and the wonders of its islands and white waters must present a united front.

Resolution of Massachusetts Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO, on Fallout Shelters

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS J. LANE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 2, 1962

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following resolution:

RESOLUTION 4

Whereas Massachusetts Building and Construction Trades Council, AFL-CIO, adopted by resolution the following six points at its 82d semiannual convention in Boston, Mass., to wit:

1. The inclusion of shelter or shielding in all new schools, State and Federal facilities, hospital, private institutions and public and private housing wherever feasible.

2. The amending of building codes and ordinances to permit such construction if they be nonexistent.

3. The encouragement of public information through the construction of free demonstration of family fallout shelters in every large community of the State wherever practical.

4. The assistance of the press, radio, and television as well as any other form of communication to inform the public of the value of the shelter program and the importance of protection against fallout radiation.

5. The further encouragement of all duly constituted officials to obtain tax incentives and proper financing for such construction.

6. And be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be sent to the press, State and National headquarters of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and our affiliated locals.

Whereas the new accelerated program which provides for marking, cataloging and surveying existing Federal installations and such private buildings that will be surveyed and made available to the public is highly constructive in nature; and

Whereas world tensions have highly increased, jeopardizing the lives of all free people; and

Whereas the Massachusetts building trades realize that nothing short of immediate action is necessary to meet this problem: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That all authorized officials in the State of Massachusetts request their governing bodies to grant their building inspection

departments the authority to make provisions for changing their respective building codes to allow construction of all proper types of nuclear fallout shelters; and be it further

Resolved, That the duly authorized local officials obtain authority to grant adequate tax relief to those building fallout shelters; and be it also

Resolved, That the President appoint a Massachusetts Building Trades Civil Defense Committee of skilled official building executives who will act as coordinators in their geographic areas, and that the President and Secretary coordinate and effect a liaison with the proper State and regional officials as appropriate for the proper functioning of the committee; and be it further

Resolved, That Congress be requested to inaugurate a new Federal matching program for the construction of nuclear fallout shelters in all new schools, State and Federal facilities, hospitals, private institutions, and public housing wherever feasible; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of the above be sent to the press, President Neil J. Haggerty, the Governor's office, U.S. Senators and Congressmen, Labor Office, Department of Defense, OCD, and all affiliated locals, and the Office of Emergency Planning.

It's Time To Call a Halt

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. PAUL FINDLEY

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 2, 1962

Mr. FINDLEY. Mr. Speaker, the true character of H.R. 10010, the Democrats' proposal for American agriculture, is eloquently stated in the following editorial from the *Prairie Farmer* of March 6, 1962, written by the editor, Paul C. Johnson:

I've been studying the new administration-backed farm bills which have appeared in Congress as COOLEY'S H.R. 10010 and ELLENBER'S S. 2786. I think it's time to call a halt on this march toward policed farming. *Prairie Farmer* has tried to be helpful to the administration efforts to deal with farm problems. We have explained the feed-grain law and given encouragement to the principle of crop adjustment embodied in this law. At the same time, we have been frank in saying that this program can't go on indefinitely.

But the proposed laws are not the answer. They have about them the smell of coercion. They propose to apply compulsory quotas to dairy products, feed grains, and other products. These quotas are backed with confiscation of property, fines, and jail sentences. Yes, there's provision to vote, but the vote is limited to certain producers and the choices offered the voter are both bad. There's provision in the law to dump Government surplus if the voters make the wrong choice. There's only a pitiful 25 acres of escape at the bottom for farmers with small acreages.

If these proposals become law we may be past the point of no return. They had better be killed now. So unlimber your pencils and tell your Congressmen and Senators what you think.

Farming has its problems, but they are not so desperate that we should prescribe this kind of medicine. It has been said that we must do something to cut the cost.

I agree. It is also said that we have tried everything and nothing has worked. I do not agree.

Here are things we haven't done. We haven't inaugurated serious, forward-looking programs to get poor lands out of farming into forest, water conservation and recreational areas, with all levels of government as well as individuals participating.

We haven't really done a job of cropland adjustment. We abandoned the soil bank conservation reserve just as we were learning how to use it by putting retired acres on a bid basis. We never did get around to limiting supports to a base portion of the crop and letting the big farmers go on their own beyond this base.

We haven't exhausted the possibilities of moving food abroad to hungry peoples. Nor have we done anything about concentrating the high-quality foods such as dairy and meat products and putting them away to be used only in event of atomic attack.

We haven't gotten it through our heads that if we expect Government supports at profit levels we are asking for complete Government management. If profitable farming is guaranteed, capital and people will rush in to swamp us. The only workable supports are those kept below average market levels and which function only in cutting the very lowest dips of the price cycle.

I am still confident that if we do some of these things and do them properly we can save money on farm programing and we can keep surpluses in check until the demand from an increasing population will come into reasonable balance with supply.

The Vote Is the Key

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. F. BRADFORD MORSE

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 4, 1962

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Speaker, in the finest traditions of the Bay State's militant vigilance in behalf of individual liberty, the *Boston Globe* has published the following outstanding editorial:

THE VOTE IS THE KEY

Historically, the ballot has been the lever with which American minorities have gained status. It is probably the key to the civil rights problem in the South, where 60 percent of the whites and only 30 percent of the Negroes are registered to vote.

Of value in obtaining the ballot for the Negro is court action by the Department of Justice. A Federal law suggested by Dean Griswold of the Harvard Law School to qualify as literate every one with 6 years schooling could be useful. So could an antipoll tax amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

But in the long run the vote guaranteed by the 15th amendment must be obtained for the Negro—and by him—in the South. The 2-year drive to get him registered there, now being launched by the Southern Regional Council, an organization of southerners of both races, is therefore immensely important.

Endorsing this effort are the national committee chairmen of both political parties. It deserves universal commendation. In particular it challenges those who have criticized freedom riders on the ground that readjustment of race relations in the South should be gradual and orderly. How can that be better accomplished than by implementing the fundamental constitutional right to vote?